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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/611,519	07/01/2003	Vadim Fux	555255012436 4435	
33070 JOSEPH M. SA	7590 06/06/200 AUER	EXAMINER		
JONES DAY REAVIS & POGUE NORTH POINT, 901 LAKESIDE AVENUE			KE, PENG	
CLEVELAND		ENUE	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2174	
				<u>. </u>
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/06/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	•	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		10/611,519	FUX ET AL.		
		Examiner	Art Unit		
		Peng Ke	2174		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address		
A SH WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANS and the may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tinuity will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 M	arch 2007.			
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.				
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.		
Disposit	ion of Claims		,		
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	vn from consideration.	·		
Applicat	ion Papers				
9)	The specification is objected to by the Examine	ır.			
10)□	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc	epted or b)□ objected to by the	Examiner.		
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the				
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex				
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicativity documents have been received in CPCT Rule 17.2(a)).	tion No red in this National Stage		
Attachmer	nt(s) ce of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summar	y (PTO-413)		
2) Noti 3) Info	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail I 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	Date		

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DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 3/6/07.

This action is final.

Claims 1-17 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 14, and 16 are independent claims. In the Amendment, filed on 3/6/07, claims 1, 14, and 16 were amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 6-11, and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ni et al. US Patent 6,822,585 in view of Flanagan US Patent 6,292,769.

As per claim 1, Ni teaches an intelligent text input system for a mobile device, comprising:

A plurality of text input components, each text input component being operable to receive a text input event for an input device; (figure 2, input key pad; column 2, lines 40-70; As well as figure 7, column 9 lines 35-column 10 40)

A text input directing engine operable to receive the text input event from each of the plurality of text input components and translate the text input event into a platform-independent event, the platform-independent event including an index value that represents the text input event; (figure 1, candidate list, column 2, lines 60-70; As well as figure 7, column 9 lines 35-column 10 lines 40) and

A plurality of input methods, each input method being operable to receive the platform independent event from the text input directing engine and translate the platform-independent event into one or more input method specific characters based on the index value. (column 2, lines 40-45; Receiving input and identifies a number of characters is receiving input and translating the input; As well as figure 7, column 9 lines 35-column 10 lines 40)

Wherein the one or more input method specific characters is displayed on a graphical user interface by one of the text input components. (figure 1, candidate list, column 2, lines 60-70; As well as figure 7, column 9 lines 35-column 10 lines 40)

However Ni does not teach the text input directing engine being further operable to direct the platform-independent event to one of the plurality of input methods based on the text input component that received the text input event, wherein a plurality of text input events may be translated to platform-independent events and directed to different ones of the plurality of input methods.

Flanagan teaches the text input directing engine being further operable to direct the platform-independent event to one of the plurality of input methods based on the text input component that received the text input event, wherein a plurality of text input events may be translated to platform-independent events and directed to different ones of the plurality of input methods. (see Flanagan, column 14, lines 30-55)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include

Flanagan's teaching with method of Ni in order to meet the need of translating real-time char or

conferencing messages into foreign languages sos that subscribers who do not necessarily

understand the same languages, but have similar interests can participate in a single real-time discussion or chat.

As per claim 2, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 1. Ni further teaches wherein the text input directing engine associates an active input method with one or more text input component. (figure 2, input key pad; column 2, lines 40-70)

As per claim 3, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 2. Ni further teaches wherein the text input directing engine directs the platform independent event to the active input method. (figure 2, input key pad; column 2, lines 40-70)

As per claim 4, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 1. Ni further teaches wherein the platform independent event includes event data indicating the state of the input device.

(column 7, lines 10-25, status indicator is a event data)

As per claim 6, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 1. Ni further teaches wherein the platform-independent event includes event data indicating the number of consecutive occurrences of the text input event. (figure 1, candidate list, column 2, lines 60-70; As well as figure 7, column 9 lines 35-column 10 lines 40)

As per claim 7, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 1. Ni further teaches each input method translates the platform-independent event into one or more input specific characters of a different language. (column 11, lines 45-56)

As per claim 8, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 1. Ni further teaches at least one input method applies an input logic function to predict a complete word or phrase from the one or more input method specific characters. (column 7, lines 10-24, candidate list)

As per claim 9, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 8. Ni further teaches the one input method accesses a wordlist associated with one or more of the text input components to predict the complete word or phrases. (column 8, lines 30-40; Chinese input dictionary)

As per claim 10, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 1. Ni further teaches the input device is a telephone-style keypad. (figure 2)

As per claim 11, Ni and Flanagan teaches the method of claim 1. Ni further teaches the input device is a miniature keyboard. (figure 2)

As per claims 14 and 15; 16 and 17; they are rejected under the same rationale as claim 1 and 8. Supra.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ni et al. US Patent 6,822,585 in view of Flanagan US Patent 6,292,769 further in view of Harel US Patent 6,384,843.

As per claim 5, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 1. However, they fail to teach wherein the platform-independent event includes events data indicating the time at which the text input event was received from the input device.

Harel teaches wherein the platform-independent event includes events data indicating the time at which the text input event was received from the input device. (column 7, lines 53-61)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Harel's teaching with method of Ni and Flanagan in order to provide user with a usability problem identifier.

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Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ni et al. US

Patent 6,822,585 in view of Flanagan US Patent 6,292,769 further in view of Kushler US Patent 6,646,573.

As per claim 12, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 1. However, they fail to teach the input device is a virtual keyboard on a touch screen user interface.

Kushler teaches the input device is a virtual keyboard on a touch screen user interface. (column 12, lines 35-42)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Kushler's teaching with method of Ni and Flanagan in order to reduce user's reliance on regular keyboard.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ni et al. US Patent 6,822,585 in view of Flanagan US Patent 6,292,769 further in view of Yu US Patent 6,271,865.

As per claim 13, Ni and Flanagan teach the method of claim 1. However, Ni and Flanagan fail to teach a loading and unloading mechanism operable to remove one or more of the input methods from the mobile device and add one or more additional input methods to the mobile device.

Yu teaches loading and unloading mechanism operable to remove one or more of the input methods from the mobile device and add one or more additional input methods to the mobile device. (column 2, lines 30-56)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Yu's teaching with method of Ni and Flanagan in order to provide user with more character options.

Response To Argument

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-17 have been considered but are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peng Ke whose telephone number is (571) 272-4062. The

examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and Alternate Fridays 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L. Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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